

Date: Fri, 27 Aug 93 17:02:39 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1021
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Fri, 27 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 1021

Today's Topics:

DX Bulletin 43 ARLD043
FT-530 Communications Port Info (2 msgs)
Handhelds on airplanes
How does your key feel?
new ham? (2 msgs)
ORBS\$240.2liners
Radio Shack attitudes
SWR Meters
Syncro Tansmission
The WAR was(Re: Code learning questions)
W9GR DSP KIT ??
Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sat, 14 Aug 93 07:25:55 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-
state.edu!mstar!n8emr!bulletin@uunet.uu.net
Subject: DX Bulletin 43 ARLD043
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

=====
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
=====

ZCZC AE69
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 43 ARLD043
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT August 13, 1993
To all radio amateurs

Thanks to W5KNE, QRZ DX, VP2ML, The DX Bulletin, KK4HF, K2WK, WA2UUK, KE2CG, W2FGD, G0TIW, OH2BUA and the European DX Packetcluster Network for the items in this week's bulletin.

IRAN. 9D5CW has been on the 14247 khz net recently. He has also shown up on CW at 0425Z on 14017 khz. QSL to Najib, Box 24754-154, Tehran, Iran.

CAMBODIA. VS6WV will operate as XU6WV for a week starting August 21. The WARC bands and 80 and 40 meters will be given extra attention.

EGYPT. Buzz, SU1CS, is active most nights on 14247 khz SSB. QSL via 9K2CS.

TOGO. F9GL still has 5V7WT logs from June 3, 1970 through September 27, 1977, and will help anyone still needing a QSL for this one.

MONGOLIA. JT1CS and JT1/KB9IBZ are planning to be on from JT3 for one week starting August 26. Listen for them on 80 through 6 meters with CW, SSB and RTTY. QSL via JR0CGJ. JT1CC has been worked on the 14226 khz net at 1616Z.

MALAWI. Ely, IN3VZE, will sign 7Q7CE from August 15 through September 10. QSL his home call.

WALVIS BAY. ZS9/DJ0WQ reports their group netting nearly 10,000 QSOs, though only between 200 and 300 were with stateside stations due to poor propagation. He says to check 30 meters around 0630Z and 14280 khz around 1600Z.

ALAND ISLANDS. OH2BAP, OH2BEJ, OH2BMY, OH2BUA, OH2KM, OH2KIF, OH2NGS and OH2ZA will operate club station OH2EW as OH2EW/OH0 September 24, 25 and 26. This operation from IOTA EU-002 will be a single station affair on 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meters with SSB only. They will be participating in the Scandinavian Activity Contest. QSL to CBA of OH2EW.

PREFIX HUNTER NOTE. According to Guy, KE2CG, the 00 prefix is being used by some Belgium stations through the end of August.

W1AW/4? Yes, W1AW will be signing /4 from the ARRL National Convention in Huntsville AL this weekend. QSL via N4PYD.

THIS WEEKEND ON THE RADIO. The European DX Contest, AKA WAE DX Test, sponsored by the Deutscher ARC, Runs for 36 hours starting at 1200Z on August 14. For details check page 110 of July QST.
NNNN

Date: 27 Aug 93 18:30:03 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!
resonance.EECS.Berkeley.EDU!acollins@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FT-530 Communications Port Info
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <25lhgh\$i22@jericho.mc.com>, Bob Levine,x247 <levine@mc.com> wrote:
>
>The only communications port on the FT-530 is the microphone jack.
>Maybe those clever Japanese have put a secret RS-232 port in there
>somewhere that I haven't seen yet. What solder jumer do I remove to
>get to it!
>

I assume that the port to which the original post referred was the one which is used by the remote control speaker-mike offered by Yaesu. I too would be very interested in knowing how one might access this (i.e. so that one could write a computer control program for the rig), including both the electrical hookup (I guess that they are using a stereo-style mike plug, with the data on the ring connection (since the others are used by the older speaker-mikes with which the unit is also compatible), but I have no idea what sort of signal level is used and such) and the actual logical interface (what do you send to the thing to make it do <insert desired functionality>?).

If anybody out there has any ideas about how this thing works, could you please post them? Email would be great too, and I can summarize any email here if there is any interest.

Andy Collins, KC6YEY
acollins@resonance.eecs.berkeley.edu

Date: 27 Aug 1993 17:50:09 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!jericho.mc.com!fugu!
levine@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FT-530 Communications Port Info

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article AA23699@mwsun001.mwlab, dempsky@rockdal.AUd.alcatel.COM (Mark Dempsky) writes:

>I am posting this for a friend.
>He is looking for any information on the FT-530's communications port.
>I can be reached at dempsky@aud.alcatel.com.
>
>Thank You in advance.
>Mark
>N5UPH

The only communications port on the FT-530 is the microphone jack. Maybe those clever Japanese have put a secret RS-232 port in there somewhere that I haven't seen yet. What solder jumer do I remove to get to it!

Date: Sat, 14 Aug 1993 15:03:18 GMT
From: noc.near.net!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Handhelds on airplanes
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <draveyCBq228.8sG@netcom.com> dravey@netcom.com (Donald Ravey) writes:

>Another way to look at this is from the view of the airlines/airport/govt.
>1. In these times of terrorism and crazies, is it such a bad tradeoff to
> inflict a trivial amount of inconvenience, even to a lot of innocent
> people, to significantly improve the chances of detecting dangerous
> objects? Sure, you may argue that some actions DON'T significantly
> improve the chances of detection, but I doubt that we could ever get
> agreement on that. I, for one, would prefer to be conservative on
> such safety matters.

I think Ben Franklin said it best when he said "Those who would trade liberty for the promise of security deserve neither liberty nor security." This airport thing is a small inconvenience to most of us, but it's the little inconveniences, piled one on top of another, that finally result in big losses of liberty. We are being whittled away from all sides for all reasons, most innocuous sounding on the surface when considered individually, so that we find ourselves constrained on every side.

People aren't crazier today than in the past, and terrorism isn't new. What's changed is the instant communication that makes these rare events seem commonplace and personally threatening. And what's changed is that a very personal cowardice, a loss of nerve, has

enveloped the American spirit. We're no longer willing to take responsibility for our own security. We demand others do it for us while letting them strip us of the tools to do it ourselves.

>2. Is it reasonable to expect airport security (notoriously underpaid and
> untrained) to understand ANY radio knowledge, much less HAM radio?
> The airports have to give them simple rules to follow. Remember,
> they have to watch out for lots of other things besides radios.

If security were worth doing, it would be worth doing right. But it's clearly not being done with seriousness. So we wind up with unnecessary hassles and a *false* sense of security.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way		Guaranteed!		emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244				

Date: Fri, 27 Aug 93 14:46:30 GMT
From: netcomsv!bongo!skyld!jangus@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: How does your key feel?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>From: dfoley@skyld.tele.com (Diane Foley)
[But you can respond to me (jeff) and I'll forward it along....]

In article <746264638snx@skyld.tele.com> jangus@skyld.tele.com writes:

> So anyways, here's the big question. How do you rate your key? How do you
> rate the key you aren't using and why?

My key was purchased purely for decorative purposes since I never ever work CW. Period. All my HAM friends said my station wouldn't be complete without it. It is made out of oak and brass with mahogany paddles. And it looks simply marvelous just sitting there. Luckily, that's what I bought it for.

At work, I have a straight key I got for \$0.50 at the swap meet. It functions as a paperweight and also serves to tease my friends who have not been able to pass the code test and upgrade yet. Note; this is just a key, no radio or practice oscillator. This key is also fulfilling its purpose admirably and at a much lower price.

Diane, KD6AAA (upgraded to Advanced, but kept the spiffy callsign)

--

dfoley@skyld.tele.com <a guest of jangus on skyld.tele.com >
US Mail: PO Box 4425 Carson, CA 90749-4425 1 (310) 324-6080

Date: Sat, 14 Aug 1993 05:41:28 GMT
From: csus.edu!netcom.com!netcomsv!bongo!julian@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: new ham?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <sanjeev.11.000D9CDF@anest4.anest.ufl.edu> sanjeev@anest4.anest.ufl.edu
(Sanjeev Sawai) writes:
>How does one become a ham?

A good pickling in nitrites and a good, long, cool, smoking
usually does the best job.

--

Julian Macassey, N6ARE julian@bongo.tele.com Voice: (213) 653-4495
Paper Mail: 742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue, Hollywood, California 90046-7142

Date: Sat, 14 Aug 1993 15:19:36 GMT
From: europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@uunet.uu.net
Subject: new ham?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Aug14.054128.8956@bongo.tele.com> julian@bongo.tele.com (Julian
Macassey) writes:
>In article <sanjeev.11.000D9CDF@anest4.anest.ufl.edu>
sanjeev@anest4.anest.ufl.edu (Sanjeev Sawai) writes:
>>How does one become a ham?
>
> A good pickling in nitrites and a good, long, cool, smoking
>usually does the best job.

I've been doing that for over 30 years now. It seems to work. :-)

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV		You make it,		gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems		we break it.		uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary

534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 27 Aug 93 19:49:15 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ORBS\$240.2liners
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB KEPS @ AMSAT \$ORBS-240.N
2Line Orbital Elements 240.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX August 28, 1993
BID: \$ORBS-240.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10

1 14129U 83 58 B 93238.55014360 .000000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 246
2 14129 27.0250 8.9944 6020869 109.0129 322.7978 2.05880822 76716

UO-11

1 14781U 84 21 B 93236.07123320 .000000207 00000-0 39293-4 0 4317
2 14781 97.8084 259.4596 0012302 134.5109 225.7104 14.69044264506686

RS-10/11

1 18129U 87 54 A 93237.34802942 .000000088 00000-0 89554-4 0 6427
2 18129 82.9264 187.4927 0012661 119.7693 240.4700 13.72322152309337

AO-13

1 19216U 88 51 B 93234.28407245 -.000000228 00000-0 -48915-3 0 6366
2 19216 57.8729 298.9352 7220783 322.3183 4.5843 2.09725937 39749

FO-20

1 20480U 90 13 C 93238.02962241 -.000000009 00000-0 84068-5 0 4545
2 20480 99.0301 80.9627 0540206 288.4822 65.8314 12.83220726166273

AO-21

1 21087U 91 6 A 93238.80382415 .000000085 00000-0 82656-4 0 8342
2 21087 82.9447 0.5614 0035158 182.5409 177.5557 13.74523943129146

RS-12/13

1 21089U 91 7 A 93236.06178531 .000000024 00000-0 18797-4 0 4156
2 21089 82.9216 231.7768 0027724 214.7577 145.1768 13.74025814127848

ARSENE

1 22654U 93 31 B 93220.71127607 -.000000049 00000-0 99999-4 0 198

2 22654 1.1442 124.5650 2935408 146.5525 234.2699 1.42202880 1323
 U0-14
 1 20437U 90 5 B 93237.70423691 .000000051 00000-0 27787-4 0 7647
 2 20437 98.6115 321.2036 0010966 344.7893 15.2957 14.29788697187360
 A0-16
 1 20439U 90 5 D 93237.70144457 .000000044 00000-0 24642-4 0 5691
 2 20439 98.6187 322.1453 0011515 344.4905 15.5925 14.29847040187373
 D0-17
 1 20440U 90 5 E 93237.26446283 .000000039 00000-0 22995-4 0 5712
 2 20440 98.6201 321.9454 0011722 345.4264 14.6579 14.29983159187321
 W0-18
 1 20441U 90 5 F 93238.07460067 .000000033 00000-0 20579-4 0 5731
 2 20441 98.6197 322.7681 0012189 343.3172 16.7612 14.29962356187440
 L0-19
 1 20442U 90 5 G 93238.21200676 .000000047 00000-0 26002-4 0 5705
 2 20442 98.6202 323.0943 0012592 341.9011 18.1741 14.30053258187473
 U0-22
 1 21575U 91 50 B 93238.23073699 .000000072 00000-0 31205-4 0 2693
 2 21575 98.4685 313.2013 0008571 88.3947 271.8221 14.36846781110727
 K0-23
 1 22077U 92 52 B 93235.06403375 .000000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 1122
 2 22077 66.0812 184.1658 0000333 127.5491 232.5559 12.86279497 48440
 NOAA-9
 1 15427U 84123 A 93237.72947614 .000000069 00000-0 47142-4 0 4443
 2 15427 99.0957 279.0944 0014979 336.0179 24.0312 14.13540537448601
 NOAA-10
 1 16969U 86 73 A 93237.73202561 .000000044 00000-0 26996-4 0 2868
 2 16969 98.5151 250.6820 0014120 109.7135 250.5579 14.24828657360536
 MET-2/17
 1 18820U 88 5 A 93239.14757994 .000000064 00000-0 51434-4 0 8813
 2 18820 82.5459 142.4866 0015873 292.3668 67.5819 13.84692065281668
 MET-3/2
 1 19336U 88 64 A 93239.15018847 .000000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 557
 2 19336 82.5441 171.7409 0015771 280.9234 79.0112 13.16960659244552
 NOAA-11
 1 19531U 88 89 A 93237.85175741 .000000082 00000-0 54463-4 0 1958
 2 19531 99.1380 215.0478 0010939 243.1216 116.8830 14.12908746253514
 MET-2/18
 1 19851U 89 18 A 93238.91222981 .000000014 00000-0 73322-5 0 8197
 2 19851 82.5180 18.5260 0014320 338.5167 21.5391 13.84341556226972
 MET-3/3
 1 20305U 89 86 A 93239.12459812 .000000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 7285
 2 20305 82.5539 114.8409 0015868 304.1057 55.8559 13.16023275184436
 MET-2/19
 1 20670U 90 57 A 93239.03033627 -.000000007 00000-0 -11450-4 0 5716
 2 20670 82.5454 82.1261 0014650 255.1114 104.8427 13.84178205159921
 FY-1/2
 1 20788U 90 81 A 93237.80405138 -.000000165 00000-0 -97894-4 0 6190

2 20788 98.8570 262.0908 0017111 113.0571 247.2405 14.01292421152334
 MET-2/20
 1 20826U 90 86 A 93237.45877930 .00000021 00000-0 14164-4 0 5751
 2 20826 82.5230 21.2639 0012946 150.9741 209.2141 13.83556105146863
 MET-3/4
 1 21232U 91 30 A 93239.12065175 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3952
 2 21232 82.5442 17.4869 0012906 196.0824 163.9890 13.16451117112662
 NOAA-12
 1 21263U 91 32 A 93237.81309989 -.00000511 00000-0 -22097-3 0 6540
 2 21263 98.6495 266.6317 0013627 16.3029 343.8575 14.22302611118544
 MET-3/5
 1 21655U 91 56 A 93236.73440841 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 4513
 2 21655 82.5514 326.0945 0012147 221.1893 138.8314 13.16822944 97448
 NOAA-13
 1 22739U 93 50 A 93237.13666185 -.00023111 00000-0 -12987-1 0 191
 2 22739 98.9083 178.2681 0009074 232.2199 127.8966 14.10834924 2213
 MIR
 1 16609U 86 17 A 93238.82774248 .00002745 00000-0 37291-4 0 2594
 2 16609 51.6193 224.6674 0004916 27.7563 332.3780 15.59356331430150
 HUBBLE
 1 20580U 90 37 B 93236.88658856 .00000695 00000-0 58349-4 0 1659
 2 20580 28.4706 341.4875 0004599 49.0618 311.0305 14.92806787181792
 GRO
 1 21225U 91 27 B 93238.09778805 .00021767 00000-0 13437-3 0 9747
 2 21225 28.4567 146.4308 0005324 40.9873 319.1138 15.75471783 11148
 UARS
 1 21701U 91 63 B 93223.65499224 -.00002546 00000-0 -21356-3 0 2532
 2 21701 56.9833 319.1315 0004184 93.3539 266.8018 14.96217004104605
 /EX

Date: 27 Aug 1993 13:20:42 GMT
 From: swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!noc.near.net!
 jericho.mc.com!fugu!levine@network.ucsd.edu
 Subject: Radio Shack attitudes
 To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There have been a lot of postings about how rotten the service
 is at Radio Shack lately, although I always thought it was a
 convenient place to pick up odds and ends. Radio Shack's attitude
 towards Amateurs was never really an issue because I have never
 considered purchasing any "real" radio gear there.

Their attitude towards Amateurs REALLY shone through yesterday when
 I went into the Radio Shack in Marlboro, MA. yesterday. I am the
 liason for the local ARRL VE team. I asked if I could leave some

flyers promoting the next VE Session. The sales clerk looked a bit puzzled until I pointed out to him that if locals get their license, they might be inclined to come in and purchase their Ham gear. The clerk then understood and said OK. He then added that they would probably buy it whether or not they had a Ham license.

My reply was "I hope not since they really need a license to transmit with it". (yes, I know you don't need a license to listen - but I knew what he really was implying) and told me he "doesn't HAVE to" let me leave them. He turned his back on me and walked away.

Nice attitude Radio Shack. I will never patronize this store again although it is less than a mile from my house.

Radio Shack are you listening - Hams get licenses by attending Volunteer Exam Sessions. After they get licenses they buy radios. If they learn about Ham Radio from you they MIGHT come back for gear.

Wake up Radio Shack.

Date: 27 Aug 93 20:31:18 GMT
From: ogicse!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpcvsnz!tomb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: SWR Meters
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Tom Bruhns (tomb@lsid.hp.com) (That's me) wrote:
: Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.uucp) wrote:

(a couple paragraphs from my earlier posting deleted...)

: : Now this would all be pretty academic if we couldn't separate
: : V_f and V_r so we could measure them. Various bridge type circuits
: : can be used to separate the two wave components by taking advantage
: : of non-reciprocal properties of the bridge circuit. We can also
: : take advantage of the properties of travelling waves in the mismatch
: : to do the same thing. It's difficult to show how to build a VSWR
: : meter without drawings, so I'll refer you to the instrument on
: : page 27-11 of The ARRL Antenna Book for a line section that will
: : work at VHF/UHF and that can be made out of ordinary copper plumbing
: : fixtures.

: Gary earlier in the posting noted that an SWR bridge measures VSWR or
: ISWR rather than SWR. I take some issue with this. I claim that
: almost all bridges that are physically a small fraction of a wavelength
: make their measurement by ratioing current and voltage at a point in
: the line; a true VSWR meter would measure the RMS voltage at at least

: two places on the line (separated, for example, by 1/4 wavelength in
: the line), but this is NOT the way these meters work. Whether the
: voltage is measured with a transformer, a capacitive divider, or a
: resistive divider, it's the voltage at a _single_ point in the line.
: And at that same point, the current is measured, with a current
: transformer, the voltage drop through a resistor, or as an inductive
: pickup that's also a capacitive pickup monitoring the voltage:
: that is, the parallel wire.

: A forward wave will have $v/i=z$, where i is measured as positive if
: flowing toward the load; a reverse wave will have $v/i=-z$, where i is
: measured as positive is flowing away from the load. The SWR meter
: works by expecting $v-iz=0$ for i measured positive toward the load;
: built in to the meter is an assumption about z ! The meter does NOT
: know the z of the line you are measuring, so if you use a 50 ohm
: meter on a 75 ohm matched line, it will tell you incorrectly that
: the line has an SWR greater than 1:1.

NOTE that a true VSWR meter, one that works by actually measuring the
RMS voltage at some distinct points along the line and NOT measuring the
current at all, will get the right SWR answer independent of line
impedance (assuming it's designed properly...). That is, if you
really measure the SWR as $(V_{rms,max} / V_{rms,min})$, where the max and
min are found by "sliding a voltmeter along the line" as it were,
then the measurement is independent of line impedance. However, this
is !!_NOT!! the way any of the common SWR bridges work.

: 73, K7ITM

Date: 27 Aug 93 19:49:44 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Syncro Tansmission
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Yes youu can send and receive at the same time on the same frequency
at the same location. How is it done??? Output of the transmitter
is injected into the receiver input at a controlled amplitute and
phase to cancell the interference coming down the receiver antenna
line. It ain't cheap but it's for the military....money is no object.

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

Date: Sat, 14 Aug 1993 14:46:39 GMT
From: europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@uunet.uu.net
Subject: The WAR was(Re: Code learning questions)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CBppFD.Ir6@srngenprp.sr.hp.com> alanb@sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Gary Coffman (gary@ke4zv.uucp) wrote:

>
>: It *used* to work that way though. There was one permanent license,
>: General, and it was good for all amateur privileges. (Well, Tech
>: *existed* but you rarely met one.) Then the ARRL lobbied the FCC and
>: changed things to the complex mess we have today.

>
>Correction. The complex mess we have today is the FCC's doing, not the
>ARRL's. The original ARRL incentive licensing petition was simply
>to reinstate the old Advanced Amateur class license with exclusive
>privileges on a couple of the phone bands. The Balkanization of
>the bands into little sub-bands was the FCC's idea, not ARRL's.

A. Prose Walker's idea to be exact. But it was the ARRL petition that got the whole mess stirred up. *Now* they tell us not to involve the FCC in matters best handled ourselves, such as self training. Maybe they're beginning to get a clue that it's not wise to wake the bear on issues that're likely to result in more restrictions.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | we break it. | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | Guaranteed! | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | |

Date: 27 Aug 93 18:40:12 GMT
From: ogicse!hp-cv!hp-pcd!hpspkla!depaul@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: W9GR DSP KIT ??
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello.

I've got the W9GR DSP kit. It helps with the noise and hetrodynes, but is much too noisy to use for the cw filtering, ESPECIALLY the 30 Hz filter.

If you have the kit, could you please explain, in lay terms, how to make the kit much less noisy. The noise, I guess, is the sampling noise I hear. It is almost as loud as the signal itself...And, yes I'm tuning in the signal where it is loudest, and am driving the volume to the kit at the prescribed amount.

Also, do you know of a way to change the 750 Hz (#9) to either 700 Hz or 800 Hz??

Thanks in advance,

Marc DePaul
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(By the way the noise is slightly stronger (vs the signal) with the cans on.)

Date: Sat, 14 Aug 1993 14:40:12 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!darwin.sura.net!news-feed-2.peachnet.edu!emory!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <gtaylor.207.745265412@taex003n.tamu.edu> gtaylor@taex003n.tamu.edu (Gregory S. Taylor) writes:

>In article <1993Aug13.105202.5369@uoft02.utoledo.edu> mohan@tulip (Mohan Pakkurti) writes:

>>Subject: Why need a separate Antenna for receive ?

>

>Don't need it for this purpose on the 1000 but I put one in my xcvr so I
>could use an aux receiver for split operation (old technology).

It's also a great feature if you plan to use transverters for serious VHF/UHF operating. It was one of the selling points of the IC735 for me.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | You make it, | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
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End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1021
